



Supporting Information

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All in One, Self-powered Bionic Artificial Nerve Based on Triboelectric Nanogenerator

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Supporting Information

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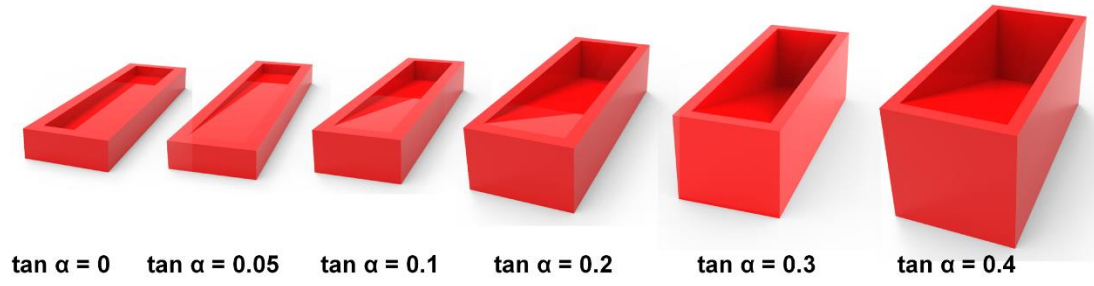


Fig. S1 | Moulds to fabricate the APTN with different gradient ($\tan \alpha=0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4$)

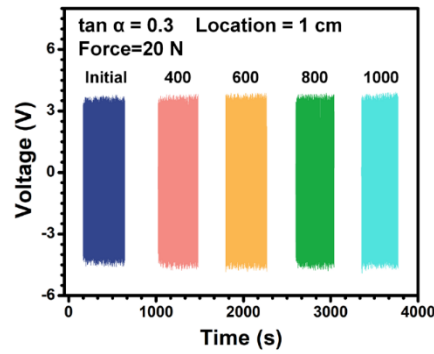


Fig. S2 | The stability test for the APTN with continuous touching on surface of the APTN by a force gauge stage for 1000 cycles.

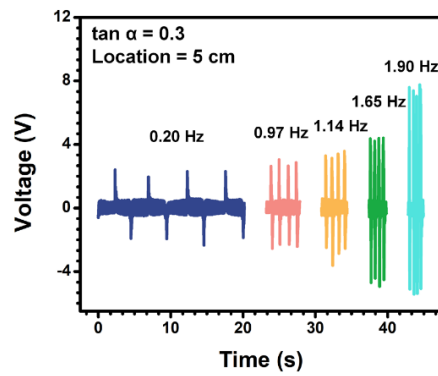


Fig. S3 | Voltage responses of APTN at different frequencies.

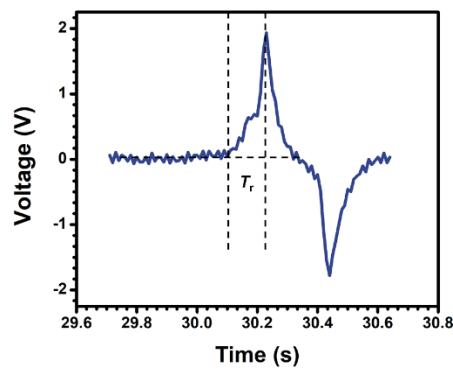


Fig. S4 | The enlarged view of the response of APTN with 2 cm grids, which renders a response time of 130 ms.

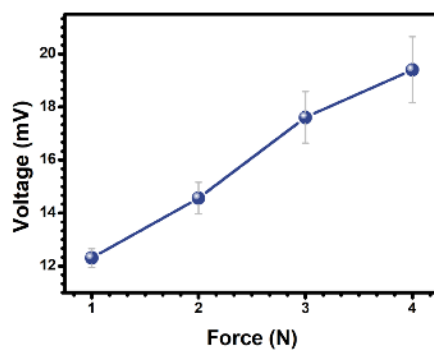


Fig. S5 | Relationship of output peak voltage of the force sensor and the applied force between 1 N to 4 N.

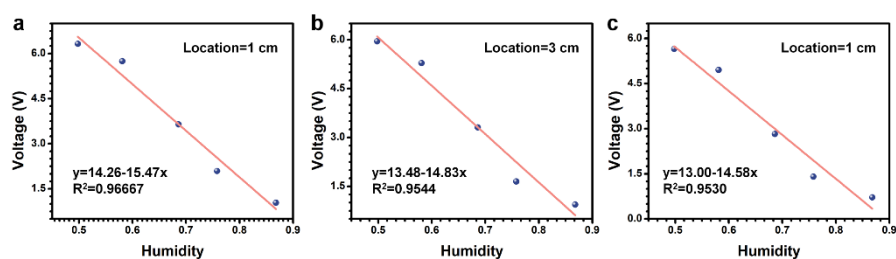


Fig. S6 | The output voltage of the APTN with a location of a) 1 cm, b) 3 cm and c) 5 cm as a function of humidity

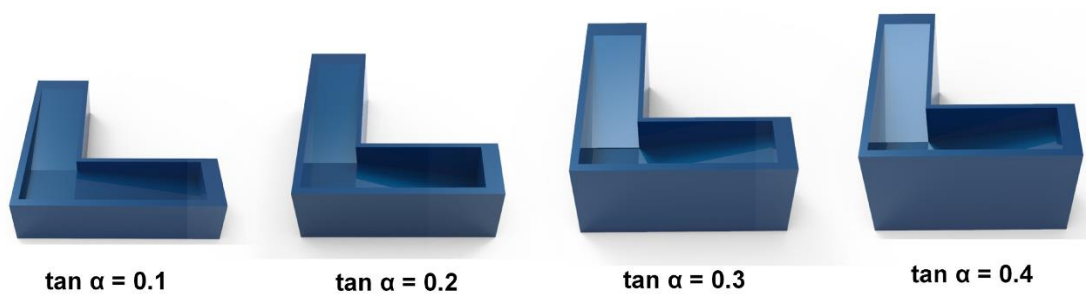


Fig. S7 | Moulds to fabricate the L-shaped APTN with different gradient ($\tan \alpha = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4$).



Fig. S8 | Moulds to fabricate the APTN based prosthetic arm with a gradient of $\tan \alpha=0.3$.

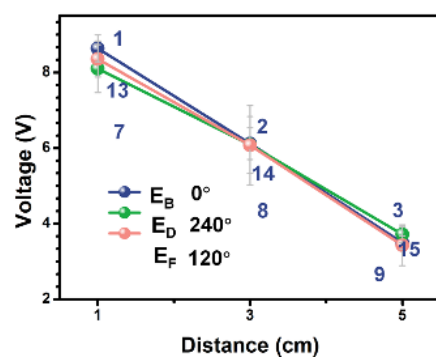


Fig. S9 | Digital voltage of three electrodes when a finger sliding on the relevant grid.